The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5610 號十一百六千五第 日六十月十年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1875. 六拜禮 號三十廿月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

November 11, KERCHALON, French bk., 267, Lancs, Newchwang 30th October, Beans.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

November 12, JOHANN SMIDT, German bark, 482, H. Rohkar, Newchwang 1st Nov., General.—WIELER & Co.

November 12, CHEN-TE, Chinese gun-boat, 227, Robertson, from Canton 12th Nov.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 12TH.

Viking, str., for Shanghai.
Zamboanga, str., for Amoy.
Morro Castle, for New York.

Departures.

November 12, PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese revenue cruiser, for Canton.
November 12, DAN, for Macao.
November 12, HOCHUNG, str., for Canton.
November 12, RICCA GENOVA, for Saigon.
November 12, HOW-SANG, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

TO DEPART.

Per *Zamboanga*, str., for Amoy:—
2 Cabin and 160 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Kerchalon* reports left Newchwang on 30th October, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The German bark *Johann Smidt* reports left Newchwang on the 1st of November. The first part of passage Southerly winds to Shantung Promontory; from thence to Shanghai had strong breeze from the North; thence to Ten Islands light variable winds, and from thence to port strong monsoon. The whole passage clear weather; 50 vessels in the port of Newchwang.

The American ship *Charger* reports left Cardiff on 27th June. Had moderate N.E. trades. Crossed the Equator on 25th July. Had indifferent S.E. trades. Had fresh weather round the Cape; passed Lombok Straits on 1st Oct., 93 days out. On the 25th experienced heavy gales from the N.E. with high sea, in which lost several sails. Sighted the Luzon Coast on the 1st instant, and had five days fresh monsoon; since then fair winds and fine weather to arrival.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 23rd, str. Hailoong from Takao; 24th, str. Consolation from Shanghai, Constancia Wilson from Takaó; 25th, str. Namoa from Foochow; 26th, str. Glenlyon from Shanghai, str. Douglas from Hongkong; 27th, str. Glengyle from Hongkong, str. Formosa from Tamsui, Rebecka from Newchwang; 28th, str. Esmeralda from Foochow, str. Yesso from Hongkong, Almatia from Keelung, Ellen Hickmers from Bangkok; 29th, str. Hochung from Swatow; 31st, Eulie from Swatow, Craig Ewan from Keelung, 1st November, str. Douglas from Foochow; 2nd, Alma from Ningpo, Palma from Newchwang, Janet from Newchwang; 3rd, Seamen's Bride from Newchwang, Soo Tek Seng from Newchwang; 4th, str. Namoa from Hongkong, Carl Wilhelm from Newchwang, str. Foochow from Hongkong; 5th, str. Hailoong from Takao; 6th, str. Yesso from Hongkong, str. Pearl from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

October 23rd, Iris for Takao; 25th, str. Namoa for Hongkong; 26th, str. Leonor for Hongkong; 27th, str. Hailoong for Takao, str. Douglas for Foochow; 28th, str. Glengyle for Shanghai, str. Yesso for Hongkong, Hadda for Keelung; 28th, Constancia Wilson for Taiwanfoo; 29th, str. Consolation for Foochow, str. Glenlyon for New York; 30th, str. Hochung for Ningpo, Antoa Gunther for Samarang, 31st, str. Formosa for Tamsui; 2nd November, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong, str. Douglas for for Hongkong; 4th, str. Namoa for Foochow; 5th, str. Miako for New York, str. Foochow for Shanghai; 6th, Kim Hong Tye for Bangkok, str. Yesso for Foochow.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 16th, Esplorador from Barcelona; 18th, str. Paragua from Singapore, U.S. corvette Tennessee from Singapore; 19th, Zamboanga from Amoy and Hongkong; 21st, Hastings from Swatow; 23rd, str. Fyen from Cooktown; 24th, Sooloo for Boston; 25th, Lord of the Isles from Newcastle; 28th, Francis B. Fay from Newcastle; 29th, Janet Ferguson from Iloilo.

DEPARTURES.

October 16th, str. Mariveles for Singapore, Rona for Yokohama, Therese & Nelly for Saigon; 19th, Corea for Liverpool; 20th, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong & Amoy, Seaton for Liverpool *viâ* Cebu; 22nd, U.S. corvette Tennessee for Hongkong; 24th, Scinda for Channel f. o.; 27th, str. Fyen for Hongkong; 29th, Whitehall for Liverpool.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 17th, str. Takasago Maru from Shanghai; 21st, Fleetwing from New York, str. Oregonian from Shanghai, Formosa from London; 22nd, str. Orissa from Hongkong, Shalimar from Cardiff; 23rd, str. Glenfalloch from London *viâ* Hongkong; 24th, str. Tokei Maru from Shanghai; 25th, str. China from Hongkong; 28th, str. Golden Age from Shanghai; 30th, Ariel from Nagasaki, str. Volga from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

October 19th, str. Malacca for Hongkong; 26th, str. Menzaleh for Hongkong, Fleetwing for Kobe, str. China for San Francisco; 27th, str. Nagoya Maru for Shanghai; 29th, Punjaub for Kobe.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Angostura	Manila	Sept. 28
Leon (s.)	Manila	Sept. 29
Sea Gull (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 29
Glenroy (s.)	Hongkong	Sept. 29
Egerie (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 22
Glengyle (s.)	China Ports	Sept. 30

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Iris	Hamburg	July 7
J. Christian	Cardiff	July 16
America	Cardiff	July 17
Mahor	Cardiff	July 18
Gustav Adolph	Hamburg	July 19
Alfredo	Cardiff	July 23
Boreal	Cardiff	July 24
Hopewell	London	July 30
Stefano	Cardiff	July 30
Lea	Penarth	July 30
Fyen	Newport	July 31
Thingvalla (s.)	Antwerp	August 11
Gryfe	London	August 13
Sarah Nicholson	Cardiff	August 17
Paradise	Cardiff	August 20
Marina	London	Sept. 4
Iphigenia	Hamburg	Sept. 4
Christian	Cardiff	Sept. 7
Augusta	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Venice (s.)	London	Sept. 23
Formosa	Hamburg	Sept. 26
Glaucus (s.)	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Sir H. Parkes	London	Sept. 28
Galatea (s.)	London	Sept. 29

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES No. 3, 5, 7, and 8, *West Terrace*. Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
1m 1618 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPERVILLE."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

TO LET,

(With Possession on the 1st November.)

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as CRAIGELLACHIE, situated on the Bonham Road, lately in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq., and now of P. KARBERG, Esq.
Good Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
E. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors*
1523 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1876.

THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as Messrs. DENT & Co.'s CENTRAL BUILDING.
ROZARIO & Co.
1587 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO BE LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.
The Upper Portion of the PREMISES, No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.
The HOUSES, Nos. 11, 13, and 15, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Miss GARRETT. Possession from 1st November.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1550 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

EIGHT HUNDRED SHARES—EACH THREE HUNDRED TAELS PAID UP.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Tls. 240,000.

Provisional Committee:
THE PRESENT DIRECTORS OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE PROPOSE to continue the Business of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, taking over all Liabilities and Assets from the 30th June, 1875, together with the sum to credit of Working Account on that date, in all, nett, Tls. 57,442.02.

HEAD OFFICE.

The Head Office of the Association will continue to be in Shanghai with a view to registering the Association as a Limited Liability Company under the Order in Council now pending. (Failing the enactment of the Order, it may be advisable eventually to make the Head Office either in Hongkong or in London.)

SHARES AND CALLS.

The Capital of the Company to be One Million Two Hundred Thousand Taels, in Eight Hundred Shares, of Fifteen Hundred Taels each, of which a first call of Three Hundred Taels shall be paid up upon Allotment.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

The Shares will be allotted by the Provisional Committee, who will be guided in their first allotment by the prospects of the Business to be given by applicants, and in subsequent allotments it is proposed that the Directors shall be guided by the Business contributed, reserving to themselves the power to re-allot, at intervals to be hereafter determined upon.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.

It is proposed that interest upon the Capital, at the rate of Ten per Cent. per annum shall be the first charge upon the Profits, and that any profit remaining to the credit of working account, after such interest has been paid to the Shareholders, shall be divided; two-thirds being paid to the Contributing Shareholders in the ratio of their Contributions, and one-third being placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

RESERVE FUND.

As soon as the payment to the Reserve Fund, under the preceding clause, shall have reached the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Taels, all Profits, after paying the Ten per Cent. interest on the Capital, shall be divided, two-thirds to the Contributing Shareholders, *pro rata*, and one-third to the Shareholders generally.

DISSOLUTION.

In the event of one-half of the paid up Capital being lost, the Association shall be *ipso facto* dissolved, and the remaining half (all liabilities having been met) shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders.

TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY TO DECIDE ALL QUESTIONS.

It is proposed that a majority, representing not less than two-thirds of the Shareholders registered, shall have power to bind the minority in any disputed question regarding the management, working, or dissolution of the Association, or in making any change in the Deed of Settlement.

With this general outline before you, we have confidence in proposing the reconstruction of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, believing that we are thus putting ourselves in possession of a good working business under exceptionally favourable conditions. The Members of the Provisional Committee are themselves prepared to take up the full number of Shares permissible under the new Deed of Settlement, and they propose to remain in office only until the Shares are allotted, when a new Board of Directors will be elected from among the general body of Shareholders.

We enclose a Form of Application, which must be sent in, either to the Head Office or to the Agents of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company at Hongkong, Yokohama, or Singapore, before Noon of Saturday, the 13th November next.

Dated in Shanghai, 23rd October, 1875.

HUGH SUTHERLAND,
C. W. SIEGFRIED,
J. M. RINGER,
A. J. LITTLE,
C. EMIL BADE,
} PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

*** The Committee propose to reserve 200 Shares out of the above for distribution at distant ports (London, San Francisco, &c.), applications for which may be handed in to the Agents at such ports on or before the 31st December next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

....., 1875

To THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
CHINA AND JAPAN MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

CARE OF .....

GENTLEMEN,—.....beg you to allot ..... Shares, or any less number, in the China and Japan Mutual Marine Insurance Association, and ..... engage to pay the First Call of Taels Three Hundred per Share immediately upon Allotment, as notified in the printed Prospectus, to the terms of which ..... hereby subscribe.

....., Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
(Name in full).....
(Address).....

1645]

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875, Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1099 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CLEARING SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will Continue the CLEARING SALE of MISS GARRETT'S STOCK-IN-TRADE, ON

MONDAY,

the 15th November, 1875, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M.—
On this day will be Sold the Stock of—

SILKS,	SATINS,
POPLINS,	SERGES,
MILLINERY,	MUSLINS,
LACES,	FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERY,	WOOL,
&c.,	&c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
1689 Hongkong, 13th November, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 15th day of November, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A Collection of JAPANESE FLOWERING PLANTS, CREEPERS, SHRUBS, &c.
An Assortment of LILY BULBS and FLOWER SEEDS.

And

Fancy FLOWER POTS, in Sets.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1676 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. D. MARKS to Sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at No. 9, Queen's Road Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 19th November, 1875, at Noon,—
The whole of his Large and Well Selected Stock of English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
English-made Mahogany Dining Room SUITE in Morocco Morocco, consisting of 4 CHAIRS, 2 Easy CHAIRS, and 1 SOFA.
English-made Rosewood Drawing Room SUITE covered with Blue Rep, consisting of 6 CHAIRS, 2 Ladies' CHAIRS, 2 Gentlemen's CHAIRS, and 1 SOFA.
English-made Mahogany Dining Room SUITE in Green Morocco, consisting of 1 Large SOFA, 6 CHAIRS, and 2 ARM CHAIRS.
Colonial-made Drawing Room SUITES in Green, Crimson, and Striped Reps.
English-made Mahogany Loo, Centre, Card, and Occasional TABLES, Marble-top Blackwood TABLES, Italian Marble-top Handsome Console TABLES; also Colonial ditto, ditto.
Canton Blackwood CHAIRS.
English-made Mahogany Telescope Dining TABLE, Brown's Patent Winder; Colonial Teak and Camphor ditto.
English-made Spanish Mahogany CHIFFONIER, SIDEBOARD; Colonial SIDEBOARDS.
Handsome English-made Italian Marble-top WASHSTAND and DRESSING TABLE to match; Colonial WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES, in Teak, Rosewood, and Camphor.
English-made Double-winged WARDROBE; Colonial ditto, ditto.
Dinner WAGGONS, Corner WHATNOTS, ICE CHESTS, FENDERS and IRONS, Parlour STOVES, &c., &c.
OFFICE FURNITURE, English-made Pedestal Library TABLES and Colonial DESKS, BOOKCASES, English and Colonial-made OFFICE CHAIRS in Leather, LETTER PRESSES, &c., &c.
Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, by STEVENS & Sons, Ivory BALLS, CUES, &c., complete.
BAGATELLE TABLES.
HARMONIUM, by DEBAIN, one of the best in the Colony, and warranted in good order.
MELODIAN, by G. & A. PRINCE & Co., also in good order.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Two VIOLONCELLOS, Two VIOLINS, Two CLARINETS, DRUM, MUSIC PAPER, MUSIC, &c.
OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, OLEOGRAPHS, and ENGRAVINGS.
CLOCKS, VASES, LUSTRES, &c.
Japanese SATSUMA WARE, Breakfast SETS, Toilet SETS, VASES, &c., also BRONZES.
PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, DESSERT SETS, &c.
Two, Three, Four, and Five Burner GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS; Kerosine, Two, Three, and Four Burner LAMPS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
Catalogues have been issued, and the whole will be on view three days prior to the Sale.
Tiffin will be provided.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1622 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd November, 1875, at 11 A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard.—
Sundry VICTUALLING and NAVAL STORES, comprising:—
Old WROUGHT and CAST IRON.
Old STEEL.
WIRE ROPE, 6 and 6½ in.
HEMP CABLES, 17, 18, and 18½ in.
CHAIN THINGS, SLIPS, STRAPS, and SHACKLES.
ICE-MAKING MACHINE.
WASHING MACHINE.
DRILLING and CORDAGE MACHINE.
RAGS, CANVAS, BLUE CLOTH, FLANNELS, SERGE, MITTS, BLANKETS, LEATHER and BOOTS.
BISCUIT DUST, CHOCOLATE, SPLIT PEAS, and RAISINS.
A large quantity STEAM ENGINE GEAR, consisting of COCKS, VALVES, BRASSES, Connecting RODS, SPANNERS, COPPER STEAM PIPES, SLUICE, GLANDS, BAROMETERS, Feed and Bilge PUMPS, PROPELLERS, Furnace BARS, &c., &c.
2 WINDLASSES, complete.
3 Sets DIVING APPARATUS, complete.
Spare GEAR for Diving Apparatus, consisting of Air PUMPS, HELMETS, DRESSES, &c., &c.

Also,

2 Large CONDENSERS.
And
10 Small CONDENSERS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1677 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

Intimations.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Until further notice (to reduce Stock) our Prices for Carte de Visite portraits will be as follows:—
On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Per Dozen.....$2.00
For Cash paid at time of sitting ONLY.
On THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.
The first dozen.....$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen.....$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock per dozen...$2.00
FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
H. EVERITT.
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)
N.B.—Mr. EVERITT obtained the Certificate of Merit at the Dublin Exhibition, 1862.
3m 1624 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
Sandringham TRUNKS, Assorted Sizes.
PATENT KNIFE and FORK CLEANING MACHINE.
Registered FIRE GRATES, Large Assortment.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, do.
Japanned WAITERS, in New Designs.
do. COAL SCOOPS, do.
DESPATCH BOXES, Assorted Sizes.
MALVERN and SPONGE BATHS.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
BLOCK TIN TEA KETTLES.
do. TEA and COFFEE POTS.
SARGENT'S Ship's CABOOSES.
SOFT SOAP.
BLUE LIGHTS.
Complete Sets of GLASSWARE, New Patterns.
MANILA CIGARS.
SHELLAC, Finest Orange Quality.
ENGLISH GLUE.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Best ENGLISH BUNTING, All Colours.
GLENFIELD STARCH.
WASHING BLUE.
POTASH. CHLORIDE of LIME.
Colonial Sperm, and Stearine Moon CANDLES.
Side LAMPS with Oil and Paraffin Burners.
COPPER BULLSEYE LANTERNS.
Japanned do. do.
COPPER GLOBE LAMPS, Green Glass.
do. do. Ruby do.
CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.
INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.
SHEET RUBBER.
TUCKS' PACKING.
Ship's WATER CLOSETS.
GINGER WINE.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
DANISH and AMERICAN BUTTER, in Tins and Bottles.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN HAMS.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN BACON, in Canvas and Tins.
342 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, showing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE have been placed in the Harbour-master's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.
The following is the expose of the track of the Cable:—
On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tytam Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochau Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.
At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs N.N.W. two miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Sen and Chanchat Rocks, close to the North of Tsing Sen, close to the North of Taepan Shoal, and close under Taepan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Sen.
From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Turnabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles off the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Leuconna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.
Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.
From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about E.N.E. till midway between Pallas Rock and Meao Simu (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.
H. KLÆR
1326] *Acting Consul.*

CANTON RACE CLUB, 1875.

RACES will take place on Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th, and ENTRIES will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 1st December.
For the Committee,
A. A. LIND.
2m 1548 Canton, 16th October, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 365

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Adjourned Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders, held this day, has been re-adjourned until TUESDAY, the 16th November next, at 2.30 P.M.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
21d 1591 Shanghai, 19th October, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 26th November inst., for the purpose of authorizing certain Alterations in the Articles of Association as set forth in the Circular dated the 6th September, 1875.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
22d 1646 Hongkong, 5th November, 1875.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, as above, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 10th December next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the 26th ultimo.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
36d 1647 Hongkong, 5th November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER.
Apply to
WIELER & Co.
tf 1664 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY, $4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1269 Hongkong, 8th August, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1560 Hongkong, 19th October, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
(Will be absent until about November 15th.)
tf 217 Hongkong, 13th September, 1875.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with BOOKKEEPING in all its Branches, is desirous of obtaining Employment, either permanently or for a few hours daily, in posting Books, making up Accounts, &c.
Address "A." *Daily Press* Office.
1409 Hongkong, 17th September, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Intimations.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Avoca* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S.

Notices of Firms.

HAVING resigned my Situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of "SUN GHEE & Co."

C. SUN GHEE.

1685 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1639

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves at this Port as SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, under the Firm of

HEUERMANN, HERBST & Co.

F. W. HEUERMANN,
E. HERBST.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1875. [tf 1619

NOTICE.

WE have this day AUTHORISED Mr. LORENCIO ANTONIO DA CRUZ to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

7d 1655 Macao, 7th November, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between TSANG TO and WONG FO, in the NAM SANG Foreign Shoemaker's Shop (which had been carried on for more than ten years), was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 30th day of the 9th moon of the current Chinese year. The right to use the Firm's Name was Sold to me, and I still carry on the same Business, but TSANG TO's interest ceased on the above-named date. With a view to avoid trouble in future this Notice is given.

WONG FO,
NAM SANG SHOP,
Queen's Road Central.

7d 1656 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1875.

As will be noticed, on reference to the Reuter's telegrams published in another column, the PREMIER, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, alluded to the recent difficulty with China. The information given by Reuter is very scanty. What Mr. DISRAELI means by saying that "England desires to strengthen the Chinese Government" is, probably, that Her MAJESTY's Ministry wish to bolster up an Administration which is rotten at the core. Such a system is certainly preferable to anarchy, but it may be questioned whether it is either politic or proper on the part of a country like England to support a Government, alike corrupt and oppressive, from whom no spark of gratitude can ever be hoped. Wonderful indeed is the patience and forbearance of English statesmen in these days. And marvellous their credulity, some may, not unnaturally, be inclined to add.

THE alliance reported to have been recently concluded between China and Burmah has lately engaged the attention of the Indian Press. It will be recollected that a Reuter's telegram was published in our columns not long since in which it was alleged that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between the two countries. China has, during the past five or six hundred years, set up periodical claims to the suzerainty of Burmah, and though these claims have generally been repudiated they have now and again—probably when the potentate of Ava felt it dangerous to offer opposition—been admitted. At irregular intervals in times of peace, a mutual interchange of gifts has been maintained between the two countries. During the reigns of the two immediate predecessors of the King of BURMAH, however, this practice was given up, possibly because, with England at their back, they had ceased to feel any apprehensions from China. But the present monarch has renewed the practice, and addressed a letter to the Emperor of CHINA in which he acknowledged his vassalage in explicit and very humble terms, if the Chinese version of it is to be accepted as correct. It was, doubtless, owing to this fact and the recent visit paid to Mandalay by a special Envoy from Peking that the report of the alliance mentioned above took its rise. If any understanding has really been arrived at by which united belligerent action is to be taken by China and Burmah at any time when either of them is all engage in a foreign war, such a coalition, as an Indian journal points out, could have been formed with reference to England only, that country being "the sole possible foe to both of them."

In renewing his vassalage to China, the King of BURMAH was no doubt prompted by imagining, that his interests marched in the same direction as Chinese policy. It has always been a matter of the utmost anxiety with the Government of Peking to keep the foreigners from the western border of the Empire, and the co-operation of Burmah in this matter has no doubt been hailed with much satisfaction. Nearly forty years ago the visit of Captain HANNAY to the valley of the Upper Irrawaddy was made, says a Bombay contemporary, the subject of urgent remonstrance on the part of the Chinese EMPEROR. The concluding portion of the letter addressed on that occasion by "The Royal Elder Brother" of China to "The Royal Younger Brother" of Burmah is a striking illustration of the ultra-conservative policy of the Chinese Government, a conservatism to which it clings with almost as much tenacity at the present time. It also shows the dread entertained by China lest the British should obtain any footing on the frontier of Yunnan. The document, quoted by YULE, concludes as follows:—"Everything that occurs in Elder Brother's Empire shall be made known to Younger Brother. With respect to Younger Brother's Empire, it is not proper to allow the English, after they have made war and peace has been settled, to remain in the city. They are accustomed to act like the peepul tree [*i.e.*, to spread and take such hold that they cannot be eradicated]. Let not Younger Brother therefore allow the English to remain in his country, and if anything happens Elder Brother will attack, take and give." It will be seen from this what the past policy of China was in relation to her Western frontiers. She evidently considered them a weak point, and nourished a morbid fear of foreign inroads in that direction. The annexation of Pegu by the British Indian Government probably increased her alarm, and may have induced her at all hazards to keep dangerous intruders at as great a distance as possible.

The adherence to this policy doubtless led to the attack on Colonel BROWNE's Expedition and the treacherous murder of Mr. MARGARY and his attendants. The time had arrived, it no doubt seemed to the Chinese Government, when the long-threatened extension of English influence was about to reach to her boundaries. The King of BURMAH saw his cherished monopolies threatened by the proposed new trade route, and it is most probable—indeed, there can be little conjecture about the matter—that he at once communicated with those zealous but self-willed and uncontrollable servants of the Chinese Government, LI SHIAI and TSUN, the Governor of Yunnan, suggesting that the Expedition should be rudely and effectually stopped. This is the most likely origin of the Yunnan Outrage and the difficulties which it led to. It was a cunning but very shortsighted scheme, and nothing has been gained by it but a year's delay. Much has, however, been lost. The opposition shown by China and Burmah to the intended route has proved the strong antagonism of the former to any plan for the further opening up of the interior of the country to foreign commerce, and the duplicity and utter untrustworthiness of the latter. Sooner or later, China must be opened up to commerce; it is not reasonable that a vast and populous empire should continue closed against foreign intercourse. British manufacturers and merchants are growing impatient at the long delay, and will soon urge their Government to insist upon China sanctioning direct trade with the interior. Further outlets are wanted for British commerce, and these can be found in China. No other nation could have kept us on its outskirts for so lengthened a period; and it is truly marvellous that England has so quietly submitted to be kept at arm's length by a semi-barbarous Power. But there is a limit to the patience of any people, and to the apathy of their Government. The endurance of the English has been sorely taxed by China, and they will by and bye insist upon their Government compelling China to grant what she ought in her own interest to voluntarily concede. For the opening of the country to trade would assuredly tend greatly to its material enrichment and ought to promote its moral and social progress.

Mr. Lang, the fourth engineer of the S.S. *Glengyle*, who is missing, and believed to have been drowned, was also wrecked some time ago in the old *Esmeralda*, on her way from Manila.

The latest information received in India regarding the movements of the Chinese Forces on the borders of Kashgaria is vague. But there seems no doubt that the summer months were marked by aggressive action on the part of the invaders. A party of 150 Tungganis had passed through Aksu and brought to the Ameer at Kashgar intelligence of the sack of several cities by the Chinese army. The Tungani deputation were hospitably received by the Ameer and sent back to their own country. Reinforcements from Kashgar were moved to the frontier. A Chinese army of 20,000 men is said to be concentrated five miles in advance of Kuchui, which is a post some 170 miles to the east of Turfan, the last Kashgarian city of importance in that direction. The Chinese are reported to be engaged in making roads, no doubt in preparation for a further advance, but the progress is very slow.

An Indian contemporary says:—Sir Richard Temple's trip to Sikkim will bring him close to the Holy Llama's boundary, which he must not cross. It is humiliating that such an obstacle should be allowed to remain in his way. Eighty or ninety years ago the Thibetans were not so unapproachable as they are now. The Chinese are responsible for the change. Formerly, even at Peking, English and other ambassadors were received with courtesy. But latterly the Chinese have turned from us the light of their countenance, and the Thibetan hills have been closed against us like gates of triple brass. And yet the Chinaman is himself a stranger in the land. As the Thibetans really like the English—so far as they can judge from their present one-sided intercourse with us—they might perhaps defy the prohibition of the mandarins. But they are peaceful and unwarlike, and held in submission by a paltry force of Chinese armed with weapons invented before the Flood. A sergeant's guard might clear this away, but diplomacy never.

The *Ceylon Times* says:—Our London correspondent tells us in a private communication that he the other day had a long interview with Messrs. Rowley and Davies, the great tea brokers, from whom he tried to obtain some practical information regarding the position and value of Ceylon teas in this market, and some hints which might prove useful to producers. We hope that Ceylon planters will not feel at all hurt when we tell them that notwithstanding the prominent place occupied in tea cultivation in the columns of the local papers, yet very little indeed is known or thought about it in Mincing Lane. The fact is that so little has hitherto come forward, and the parcels in which it has been put up have been so insignificant, that it has wholly escaped the attention of the large buyers, and it has not made a place for itself at all in the London market. Nevertheless our correspondent has found some old reports and valuation of Ceylon tea, and has promised to give us more precise and detailed information respecting the next parcels that come forward. He tells us that what the brokers have seen hitherto has been something between Assam and Darjeeling in character and appearance, giving a good dark liquor with a strong, pungent flavour, finer than the ordinary sorts of Assam, but less delicate than the hill grown Indian teas and that there was great room for improvement in the manufacture, a remark to which no candid grower will probably take exception.

The memorial of the mercantile community of Bombay to the Viceroy against the 5 per cent. duty on long-stapled cotton has just been published. It states, amongst other things, "that such a duty is contrary to sound principle and good policy, being imposed in restraint of the manufactures of India, and injurious to the general interests of the country. That such a measure is wholly without precedent in the commercial history of any enlightened country, and has avowedly been adopted in order to place the Indian manufacturer upon the same footing as the importer of piece-goods and yarns. That the duty brings little or no additional revenue to the State, nor, with the slow progress of Indian manufactures, is there any likelihood of its doing so for many years. And that the Government of India has again and again promulgated that the duties on imported piece-goods and yarns are levied for revenue purposes only, and not for the protection of any industry." Finally the memorial concludes with the following prayer:—"Your memorialists, therefore, do hereby respectfully protest against the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, levied under the Indian Tariff Act 1875, on raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, imported into British India, as an unjust and impolitic restriction the on manufactures of India, and contrary to that sound principle of the commercial policy of England, and of other enlightened nations, which requires the State to give every encouragement to the free importation of the raw materials necessary for the development and extension of native manufacture; and they respectfully pray that your Excellency in Council will take immediate measures to expunge from Schedule A, No. 16, of the Indian Tariff Act 1875, the words 'cotton, raw, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon.'"

Divine service will be held, by permission of Captain Donaldson, on board the ship *Eastern Monarch*, to-morrow at 3.30 p.m. The Rev. James Lamont will officiate. The vessel is anchored near H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*, and will fly the Bethel flag.

Captain Arechavala, of the *Zamboanga*, has written to us respecting a false statement that has been circulated in the Colony, to the effect that the rumour of the failure of a respectable firm in Manila had originated with him. He wishes as most emphatically to contradict it, as he has at no time nor to anyone made such a statement as has been attributed to him.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

THE YUNNAN COMMISSION.

SHANGHAI, 11th November.

The Yunnan Commission left Hankow on the 5th instant.

THE PREMIER ON ENGLAND'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LONDON, 10th November.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Mr. Disraeli said that war with China was lately imminent, but had been averted. England desires to strengthen the Chinese Government. He regrets that affairs in Turkey were less satisfactory and circumstances are critical, but felt convinced that a result will be attained consistent with peace and satisfactory to the public opinion. He was deeply conscious of the magnitude of England's interests, which he was resolved to guard. He alluded to the enthusiastic reception of the Prince of Wales in India, and expected the visit would be productive of great consequences.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

12th November.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A FALSE CHARGE.

One Lo Ashun was charged with stealing a cotton jacket from Wong Akong, a pig dealer, residing in High-street.

The prosecutor said he knew the prisoner, and yesterday, he came and smoked opium. He went into his cook-room to procure tea, and on returning discovered that the prisoner and one of his jackets had vanished. He went in search of them, and found the prisoner in Third-street, with the jacket in his hand, and he gave him into custody.

Inspector Grimes said from enquiry he made he was of opinion that it was simply a quarrel about money matters. He understood that the prosecutor lent the prisoner some money, and yesterday, the prisoner procured some money from the Tung Wah Hospital, and because he did not refund the loan to the prosecutor a fight ensued.

Chun Apo, a milkman, residing in the same house, said if the prisoner had come to the house he must have seen him, but he was positive he did not.

The prisoner said 20 days ago he was brought by the prosecutor from his native place to become an emigrant to Acheen, and on the passage down the prosecutor lent him two mace of silver to pay his expenses. On his arrival he went to Yulok-lane, but the emigration scheme was broken up and he fell on the Tung Wah Hospital. He was given $2.50 by the committee to enable him to get back to his native place. Out of the money he redeemed his jacket and trowsers, leaving himself only one mace of cash to pay his passage back. He intended going home to-morrow. Yesterday he met the prosecutor in Third Street, and he demanded of him the two mace in silver. He told him he had not that amount left, when the prosecutor quarrelled. The prosecutor then went away and returned with a jacket on his arm and gave him into custody, charging him with going to his house and stealing it. He had never been in the prosecutor's house.

Ng Asai said he was in Third Street and saw the prosecutor come along with a coat under his arm and ask the prisoner for money. He then quarrelled with him and a crowd got round, and a district watchman coming up the prosecutor charged him with stealing the coat. The prisoner denied it and said the prosecutor had kidnapped him.

A woman from the house said the prisoner did not come to the house.

The prisoner was discharged, and the prosecutor was fined $20 for making a wilful false charge; in default, two months' hard labour.

STEALING FOWLS.

Ng Ayun and two others were charged by P.C. 76 with the unlawful possession of two fowls at Yow-mah-tee.

The constable said he met the prisoners last night on the road to Chem-sai-choi, the first carrying one live and one dead fowl. There was something suspicious about them, so he asked them where they got the fowls from, and they said said they bought them at Hongkong the day previous. He took them to the station and found the first was a carpenter, the second a cook, and the third a bricklayer working at Mr. Parker's bungalow. He subsequently learned that the fowls had been stolen from Mr. Parker's bungalow. A coolie from the house identified them.

Lum Asow, a gardener to Mr. Parker, said he knew the prisoners as workmen on his master's bungalow. He knew the two fowls produced belonged to his master. They were alive and in the shed yesterday morning. He did not miss them till the police came.

Mr. T. D. C. Parker said the prisoners were working on his bungalow at Chem-sa-choi. He had lost a great many fowls since these men had been at work. He could almost positively swear to the fowl with a piece of red cloth on its legs, as he had three so ornamented, the other he could not swear to.

The first prisoner said he was simply carrying the fowls for the second prisoner, who told him he had been gambling and won money, with which he bought the two fowls.

The second said the first gave him 50 cents and he bought the fowls at Hongkong.

The third said he knew nothing about where the fowls came from. He was simply walking home with the other two.

The prisoners were then committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

FIGHTING.

Four Chinese, charged by P.C. 217 with fighting at West Point, were fined, the first three 50 cents each, and the fourth $1.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE ROBBERY ON BOARD THE "OCEAN."

The remanded case, in which a boatman, twelve firemen, two seamen, and two cooks were charged with being concerned in stealing $891, and clothing to the value of $65, on board the steamship *Ocean*, whilst in a storm on the high seas on the 3rd instant, came on again. After some witnesses had been re-examined, the case was further remanded until to-morrow, the 13th instant.

DESTROYING A BIBLE.

Chan Asan, a prisoner in the gaol, was charged with destroying a large pulpit bible in the gaol.

After hearing evidence he was sent back to be dealt with by the gaol authorities.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Ng Akan and another were charged by a chair coolie, the first with cutting and wounding him with a knife, and the second with assisting, because he went to their house to call away his son who was gambling there.

The first prisoner was sent to one month, and the second to seven days' hard labour.

News has reached Berlin from Turkestan that an interview has taken place between General Kauffmann and Khan Sade, eldest son of the deposed Khan of Khokand, who was proclaimed the new ruler of that State. Khan Sade went to meet the Russian general, and is believed to have succeeded in convincing him that he was free from any complicity in the invasion of Russian territory by the Khokand insurgents. Abdurachman Autobashi is stated to be the sole originator of this act, and to have forced Khan Sade to join him. Khan Sade has also expressed his readiness to comply with all the wishes of Russia, and it is expected, therefore, that the Russian Government will consent to recognise him as Khudajar's successor. On account, however, of the repeated non-fulfilment of the promises made by Central Asian rulers, it does not yet appear to be certain whether the recognition of Khan Sade would prevent the occupation of Khokand by the Russians. The population of Khokand is now perfectly quiet. Sultan Murad Bek has also, it is stated, expressed a wish to establish friendly relations with Russia, and to acknowledge her supremacy.

SUPREME COURT.

12th November.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

COLLAÇO v. MARKS, $195.—This case was heard some time ago, when His Lordship nonsuited plaintiff. A new trial was subsequently applied for and granted, and the case now came on for hearing.

Mr. Brereton was for plaintiff, and Mr. Toller for defendant.

Mr. Brereton now opened the case for plaintiff, recapitulating his statement made on the former occasion. The claim, he said, was for a balance due for goods sold and delivered. Collaço was employed at the Police Station as a clerk, and was a householder in the Colony. He agreed with Mr. Marks to sell his furniture and trap to him for $450. The whole of the furniture was delivered over to Mr. Marks who paid over a part of the money, and gave an IOU for the balance. In the meantime Collaço left the Colony, and appointed Mr. Tavares his attorney, handing over the IOU to him for collection. Tavares called on Marks for the money. The latter admitted the debt, and told him to call for payment a few days afterwards. Tavares accordingly called on the following Thursday, and he was not told to call again, but was met by another subterfuge. He was told by Mr. Marks that the reason why he could not pay him was that he had received orders from Captain Deane not to do so. Now this would be proved to be not correct. Meantime Tavares called on him (Mr. Brereton) and Mr. Caldwell, one of his assistants, called on Mr. Marks with the IOU. But Mr. Marks had now another tale ready, and he said to Mr. Caldwell that he had paid it. Mr. Caldwell then said, "If you have paid it, why don't you ask for the IOU back?" Mr. Marks replied, "Oh, I thought there was no necessity for it." And that, Mr. Brereton observed, was a man of business! Mr. Marks, however, then admitted that there was a small balance due. When the case came into Court, Mr. Marks put another face upon it, and said, for the first time, that he never got delivery of the furniture, and that was the point His Lordship had now to decide. Mr. Brereton then referred to the book, produced by Mr. Marks at last hearing, with crosses made opposite the articles of furniture which he said he had not received, and charged him with having made these crosses when the Court adjourned for tiffin to suit his own purposes. The furniture, he put it, had been handed over, and plaintiff was entitled to recover.

C. S. Collaço was now called, and said she was a sister to plaintiff. She resided at her brother's house till he left the Colony. She remembered his selling some furniture to Mr. Marks. All the furniture in the dining and drawing rooms were delivered to Mr. Marks by herself. She made a memo. of the different articles sent the day after the furniture was removed. Some articles included in the list were delivered from an adjoining house. They had been removed there owing to the death of their mother-in-law.

By Mr. Toller—My brother's house was well furnished. All the dining and drawing room furniture was sold. There was some more furniture in the house at the time which belonged to a friend of theirs. She was not present when her brother made the bargain with Mr. Marks. The latter was taken up to the office of her brother, but she did not know whether Collaço took Marks into the bed room. She did not know what had passed between her brother and Mr. Marks. Mr. Marks' servant came afterwards for a table.

By Mr. Brereton—After Mr. Marks' assistant came for the table there was no application for any furniture.

By His Lordship—Her brother left Hongkong on the 26th February, and Mr. Marks took delivery of the furniture on the 24th. She saw Mr. Marks call twice at the house before her brother left.

Mr. D. E. Caldwell, assistant in Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton's office, said—I got instructions from Mr. Tavares to recover from Mr. Marks the payment of an IOU for $195. I went down to Mr. Marks. I did not see him, but saw Cassumbhoy. I told him my business, and said I would call again. Before I had an opportunity of doing so, Mr. Marks called at the office and I told him I had instructions to sue for this amount. He said, "I have paid it." I said, "If you have paid it, how is it we have the I O U here?" He said, "The fact of the case is Collaço wished me to buy his furniture. I went and looked at it. There was a piano and a lot of other things. Collaço appeared to be very pressing, and I said I would give him $400 for the lot. I then paid him so much on account, and gave him this IOU for the balance. On the morning Collaço went away, he came to the house and asked me to pay the balance. I had not so much in the house, but as he said he was going over to Macao on that day on very pressing business for the Government I paid it him." I said "If that is so, why did you not get a receipt or the IOU back?" He said, "I asked him for it and he promised to send it. I thought he was an honest man, and I believed him." As Mr. Marks was leaving the office he said, "I don't think you can sue me, as Collaço is an absconding felon." Mr. Marks never said to me that he had not received all the furniture. On the contrary, he gave me to understand that he had.

Mr. Tavares was now called by His Lordship and said—I got the IOU from Collaço on February 26th in my office here. He told me he wanted to raise some money, asked for $150, handed me the IOU, and told me to call and receive the money from Mr. Marks. I gave him $150, and he gave me the IOU with a chit for Mr. Marks, requesting that the $195 should be paid to me. (Letter put in and read). I showed the letter to Marks.

By Mr. Toller—I issued a summons in this matter in May, but withdrew it on the advice of my attorney, Mr. Wotton.

Captain Deane said—Collaço was in the employment of the police. I never gave Mr. Marks any instructions not to pay any money he owed to Collaço. I wrote the letter produced in reply to one from Mrs. Collaço, asking that I might revoke a supposed prohibition put on Marks not to pay the money.

By Mr. Toller—I said in my letter that the Government had no claim on Collaço. There was a pony in the Government stables, and after he had gone, thinking it might have been eating Government fodder, I refused at first to give it to Mr. Marks. On making enquiries, however, I found the fodder had been paid for, and I then allowed the pony to be taken away.

Collaço's sister said, in answer to the Court, that her brother was at Manila.

Mr. Brereton said, with the evidence given on the former occasion, that was his case.

Mr. Toller then submitted that the new evidence did not really alter the balance of proof in any way. When Mr. Caldwell was put in the box he thought he was to speak to an admission on Mr. Marks' part. But he had done nothing of the sort. It may have been Mr. Marks' idea not to tell the opposing attorney the whole of his case, and he did say what was attributed to him. But he trusted His Lordship would not attach any weight to that. Respecting the sister's evidence, it was, to say the least of it, a very curious thing that her list of the furniture was not produced before. But the great gap in plaintiff's case was what furniture Mr. Marks really bought from Collaço. It was upon this point that the whole case really turned, and plaintiff could not succeed till Collaço was called. Respecting the statement made by Mr. Brereton that the crosses were put into the book by Mr. Marks when the Court adjourned for tiffin, he (Mr. Toller) could say that that was not correct, as the book with the crosses in it had been in his office months before.

Mr. Marks was then put in the box, and said that he told Mr. Caldwell words to the effect that he did not owe the money, and he would not pay it.

By Mr. Brereton—Mr. Caldwell did not ask for the $195, but merely said they were to proceed against him. Witness replied, "All right, proceed away." I never told him that the money had been paid. I said I did not owe it, and would not pay it. Mr. Toller had no instructions from me to say that I said I had paid the money.

Cassumbhoy, Mr. Marks' assistant, was called by His Lordship and spoke to making the entries in the books and going and asking for the furniture.

Mr. Brereton then summed up the case for plaintiff.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

New Military Barracks are about to be erected at Lincoln, at a cost of $50,000.

How do we know that Richard III. had an aversion to paying too much for gloves?—Because he wouldn't let a pair of kids cost him a crown!

CANTON.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

11th November.

The gamblers of this city continue to prey on the innocents, and the robbers to prey on the gamblers. The other day a gambling house was attacked by a band of desperadoes, who succeeded in carrying off about two hundred dollars. In the struggle, two of the gamblers were severely wounded. One of the thieves was captured and handed over to the authorities, who will doubtless make an example of him. A merchant from Ng-chow, in the province of Kwang-si, just arrived here, reports that he had a narrow escape from being arrested by soldiers. The city is in a state of turmoil owing to the following circumstances. It appears that in consequence of the late Viceroy, Ying Han, sanctioning the renewal of the Wai-sing lottery, the Prefect of Ng-chow took advantage of it to allow twelve persons to open places for the sale of the tickets, after first paying a stiff sum for the permission. This money, he states, has been expended in repairing the Examination Hall, but it is generally believed that a goodly portion of it found its way into his pocket. Some time back the Acting-Viceroy of Canton sent a Weiyuen with instructions to the Prefect to put a stop to the Wai-sing and close the establishments. The Prefect did not, however, pay any attention to his representations, and the Weiyuen returned and reported the fact to the Acting-Viceroy. The latter despatched him again to Ng-chow with two small gunboats and an armed force. When the Weiyuen arrived at the city he saw the Prefect, and by an artifice succeeded in inducing him to cause the soldiers belonging to the Prefecture to guard the gates of the city. He then informed him that he brought a secret despatch from the Viceroy, which he produced. It ordered the arrest of the keepers of the Wai-sing lottery establishment. The Prefect expressed some surprise, but volunteered to go immediately and order their arrest. The Weiyuen, however, prevented him from leaving, and set off at once and made a raid upon the twelve lottery houses, succeeding in capturing fifty or sixty gamblers, whom he conveyed, together with all the money, books, and tickets, to the yamen. Some of these have since been released on payment of fines; the rest are still in durance. Business in the city has been suspended by the inhabitants, who deeply resent this sudden descent upon the Wai-sing establishments, and loudly declare that it ought not to have been made without due warning, as they had been inaugurated under the sanction of the late Viceroy, and no notice of their illegality had been given.

THE CAMPHOR TREE OF SUMATRA.

At a time when new industries and new products are being so eagerly looked after, it may be useful to draw attention to a statement pretty generally believed in, that the production of camphor is fast diminishing in Sumatra. The reproduction of the camphor tree would seem to be attended with but little difficulty, and there appears to be no reason why it should not thrive in India, should it not already be doing so. The tree is straight, extraordinarily tall, and has a gigantic crown, which often overtops the other woody giants by a hundred feet or so. The stem is sometimes twenty feet thick. There are three kinds of camphor tree, distinguished by the outward colour of the bark, which is sometimes yellow, sometimes black, and often red. The bark is rough and grooved, and is overgrown with moss. The leaves are of a dark green, oblong oval in shape, and pointed; they smell of camphor, and are, besides, hard and tough. The outward form of the fruit is very like that of the acorn, but it has around it five petals; these are placed somewhat apart from each other, and the whole in form much resembles a lily. The fruit is always impregnated with camphor, and is eaten by the natives when it is well ripened and fresh. The amazing height of the tree hinders the regular gathering; but when the tree yields its fruit, which takes place in March, April, and May, the collection of it commences.

Among other things, this fruit, prepared with sugar, furnishes a tasty comfit, or article of confectionery. It is very unhealthy to remain near the camphor tree during the flowering season, because of the extraordinary hot exhalations from it during that period. The greater the age of the tree, the more camphor it contains. The tree is cut down just above the root, after which it is divided into small pieces, and these are afterwards split, upon which the camphor, which is found in hollows or crevices in the body of the tree, and, above all, in the knots and swellings of branches from the trunk, becomes visible in the form of granules or grains.

The quantity of camphor yielded by a single tree seldom amounts to more than a half-pound; and if we take into account the great and long-continued labour requisite in gathering it, we have the natural reply to the question why it fetches so high a price. At the same time that the camphor is gathered—that is, during the cutting down of the tree—the oil, which then drips from the cuttings, is caught in considerable quantity. It is seldom brought to market, because, probably, the price and trouble of carriage are not sufficiently remunerative.

The method of discovering the camphor is by making a deep incision with an axe till the camphor is seen. Hundreds of trees may thus be mutilated before the sought-for tree is discovered.—*Indian Statesman.*

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A writer in the *Cologne Gazette* gives some interesting information as to the organization of the Russian troops in Central Asia. The movements of General Kaufmann in his expedition against Khokand have, he says, been much more rapid than those of any previous Russian expedition in Turkestan. Though the news of the Khokand insurrection did not arrive at Taschkend till the 3rd of August, and that of the invasion of Russian territory by the insurgents till the 21st, General Kaufmann had already crossed the frontier with his detachment on the 29th. In the Khiva expedition the preparations were begun on the 21st of December, 1872, but the troops were not on the march until the 23rd of the following month. The increased efficiency of the troops in Central Asia is, the writer thinks, mainly attributable to the fact that they now consist chiefly of troops of the line, while formerly they were nearly all Cossacks. As colonists the Cossacks are indolent, careless, and arbitrary in their demands on the nomads and the peasants; as soldiers they are cowardly and unwilling to risk their lives in battle. The old Cossack posts have been replaced by detachments of troops of the line. Already in 1871, 3,800 recruits had to be sent yearly from European Russia as reliefs to supply vacancies in a total force of 10,000 men, and since then the new Amoo-Darya district requires a further contingent of 1,800 men. The Cossack colonies are now chiefly employed on postal and police service. The only Cossack regiments employed in the field are taken from the Orenburg and Ural districts; these, like the Don Cossacks, have retained their old military qualities, and they will doubtless eventually be embodied into the cavalry of the line, as the Don Cossacks were last August. A few cavalry corps for frontier duty have also formed of the Orenburg Bashkirs, who were relieved a few weeks ago from the poll-tax imposed upon them in 1863, and have consequently become liable to military service. In the infantry the troops of the line should be distinguished from the so-called local troops. The latter are recruited among the settled population of Turkestan; they are useful for obtaining information, for transport service, and for garrisoning fortresses and supplying a reserve in time of war. They also assist the civil administration in maintaining order. It is proposed to introduce universal liability to military service among them, the period of service in the regular army to be seven years. The nucleus of the field troops is formed by the infantry regiments recruited in European Russia and the mounted Cossack artillery; and in Central Asia furloughs, which in Europe reduced a soldier's active service from six to four years, are not permitted. The military administration, observes the writer, possesses in these men with long service under the colours a body of soldiers who are well acquainted with the mode of fighting Asiatics, and know how to take advantage of their weak points; the infantry are armed with Berdan or Uarla rifles, the Cossacks with rifled dragoon-muskets, and the Cossack artillery with four-pounder breechloaders. Ample stores of ammunition have also been collected since the Khiva expedition, so that there is no necessity now to send thousands of miles for them. It is a mistake, the writer concludes, to speak disparagingly of the Russian army in Turkestan, as the Anglo-Indian papers do. It numbers from 15,000 to 20,000 troops of the line, with an equal number of local troops; and from 5,000 to 8,000 of the former can at any moment be brought into the field.

HOW TO PRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS WITHOUT A CAMERA.

A humorous sketch of a Chinese studio is given by M. C. Kardautz, who was one of the gentlemen attached to the transit of Venus staff that proceeded to the seaport of Chefoo to make observations in the neighbourhood. The Chinese officials, our German collaborateur tells us, marvelled much over the solar instruments that were imported to take the necessary astronomical observations, and their use was explained through an interpreter. An image of the sun was secured and handed over to the chief dignitary, who was exceedingly delighted with this *souvenir* presented to him.

M. Kardautz was asked anxiously if he could photograph things on the earth as well as in the sky, and this he proved by taking a group of the officials then and there assembled, with which the Chinese dignitary was highly delighted. He thanked M. Kardautz a thousand times, and gave him a pressing invitation to come into the interior to see his estate and to depict any objects he desired in the neighbourhood. M. Kardautz gave no decided answer to this polite invitation, except that he would consider of it.

The reason for all this ceremony towards the photographer of the party would appear to be the fact that he brings the first camera that has yet been seen at Chefoo, which is, by the way, not an unknown spot, but the most fashionable watering place among the Southern Chinese. The doings, therefore, of our brother in the art were looked upon as miracles, and no wonder his footsteps were dogged and his movements watched wherever he went. Nevertheless, it turned out there was a photographic studio at Chefoo, and one, too, at which a good deal of business was conducted. You could go in at any hour of the day, provided you were a Chinaman, and get a portrait executed in a very short time. This Chinese artist, somehow, did not appear to have much affection for the newly-arrived representative of the art, however, for instead of affording a welcome in any way, he seems to have studiously avoided a meeting. His studio was considered a sort of tell-your-fortune abode, and, so it came out, did not even contain so much as a camera-or-a-lens. The heathen Chinee had merely acquired a large collection of portrait negatives, and when a customer came he took his measure mentally, looked through the stock, and chose the picture most like. As all Chinese heads are pretty similar, and their pigtails much about the same length, it was never difficult, apparently, to make a match, for the public were quite content with what they got for their money. The photographer seemed to thrive, for the good people of Chefoo were never tired of having their portraits taken, and, as everybody was satisfied, there was no reason why matters should be changed, although it is M. Kardautz's opinion that if a Shanghai photographer were to pay the place a visit during the bathing season he would run the heathen Chinee very hard, and, no doubt, make a lot of money.—*Photographic News.*

STEAM RAILWAYS IN NEW YORK.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* states that the Commission appointed by the Mayor of New York to select a route or routes for steam railways through the city has made its report to the Board of Aldermen, which body has approved the routes selected. These include four main lines between the Battery and the upper end of the island, and connecting line running to all the principal depôts and ferries in the city. The New York Elevated Railroad Company and the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company have charters giving them the right to build railroads on most of the streets selected by the Commission for the several routes, and this fact largely influenced the decision of the Commission. The railroad companies have been put under bonds to complete their roads within a fixed period of time, and also to charge limited rates of fare, and to run half-fare trains morning and evening. For any distance between the Battery and Fifty-ninth-street the fare is not to exceed ten cents; for any distance not exceeding five miles the fare is not to be more ten cents, nor more than two cents for each additional mile or fraction thereof. The fare for the entire distance between the Battery and the Harlem river is not to exceed fifteen cents. "Commission business" are to be run from half-past five a.m. to half-past seven a.m., and from five p.m. to seven p.m., on which only half the above rates are to be charged. Within ten months from October 1st, 1875, three miles of the Gilbert road is to be in running order; the remainder is to be built at the rate of five miles per annum. The New York Railroad Company is to complete its connecting railways between the Battery and Fifty-ninth-street by September 1st, 1876, from Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem river by June 1st, 1877, and from Ninety-second-street and Ninth-avenue to High Bridge by June 1st, 1878. The Commission has not yet selected a plan of structure, but is engaged, with the aid of civil engineers, in trying to detect the faults and discover the virtues of forty or more plans already submitted.

A VISIT TO A GOOROO.

It was about 7 p.m. when I arrived at the gate of the temple in which the Gooroo was putting up. There I was received by a body of a dozen Mahratta Lancers, mounted on huge bull-ied Australians (Castors probably), some dressed in white coats with coloured sleeves, others in coloured coats with white sleeves, and others again without any coats at all. Large patches of cloth of a different pattern and texture to the garments decorated those who were dressed; and broken spears, swords, and cutlasses were their weapons of offence and defence. The whole body I have no hesitation in calling the tag-rag and bobtail and veriest rabble of irregular horse that I have ever seen. Their main object seemed to be to impress the vulgar mind in every way, to make a display, and to attract attention. Next came the footmen, ranged in single file, about 20 in number, and similar in every way to the lancers, but minus the Australians of course. As my friends and myself passed up the lines of men and horses, the Jemadar or Commander of the horse squad gave out in loud and broken English—"Right face, salooit," on which the whole body made me Oriental salaams. I could hardly keep from laughing right out at such a farce and mimicry of martial pomp, but a keen regard for the feelings of the people who looked on all the proceedings as a solemn reality directed by their Gooroo kept me in trim. After the military, came the horn men, blowing loud bla in intimating our arrival, with two huge elephants that came forward and lifted their long trunks in the air at our approach.

The gateway was a pretty arch neatly decorated with festoons of leaves and garlands of flowers; entering which I came into an open court yard where were assembled some hundreds of Hindoos. At one end some carpets were spread, and on an elevated seat sat His Holiness the Gooroo in silver sandal. A little to his right were placed a few chairs and a table covered over with the gorgeous scarlet of the East, for my friends and myself. We went straight up to the Gooroo, and were met by his Prime Minister, who conducted us to these chairs—the Gooroo, all this time, staring us out of countenance.

My impression of his Holiness was not favourable. A fat young man of 30 years of age, decorated in silks and satins, with silver sandals on his feet, and gaudy, massive umbrellas shading him from the imaginary night-dews, were all insignia, and circumstances to make any rational man reflect and to cry out from the very depths of his heart—save me from such rubbish.

The numerous torches now lit caused a dazzling glare, which certainly did more harm than good to my eyes. In 15 minutes after our arrival, the Gooroo ordered his attendants to come before him and make obeisance. Two by two, horsemen, footmen, and torch-bearers

GERMANY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A telegram from Berlin though Reuter's office gives the following translation of an article which appeared in the *Official Imperial Gazette* of September 23rd:—

A number of prominent newspapers, in particular several of those journals which as a rule support the Imperial Government in its internal policy, have for some time past openly given expression in their leading articles, letters, and other political reflections to their views upon the latest phases of the Eastern question. The Foreign Office of the German Empire is in no way responsible for these observations, nor has it in any manner given, either directly or indirectly, cause for such an expression of opinion. As up to the present none of the manifestations contained in either Conservative or Liberal newspapers arose from a want in the official policy of Germany of exercising a determinating influence on the development of the Oriental question, so, likewise, we do not believe that the remarks of any German paper correspond with the views of either of the two Empires in alliance with Germany, or that it would have been desirous for any one of the three allied Courts to see the burning question discussed in the manner it has been by the German Press, especially in those journals favourable to the Government. The foreign policy of the German Empire is not in the first line affected by these events, but rather constrained by the geographical position of the country to a reserved and expectant attitude, which confines itself to supporting the wishes of the friendly Powers directly interested in the matter. The position of things is so transparent to everybody that we consider ourselves well justified in assuming that the articles of even the most respected German papers will not give rise to apprehensions in circles friendly to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, that the policy of Germany may avail itself of the present situation to either pursue or form plans springing from other than undoubtedly direct German interests. The policy of Germany is far from claiming purely for the sake of prestige or from a sense of power a leading position beyond the measure of German interests. To remain the friend of one's friends comes certainly within the domain of German interests. The newspaper articles, however, which are specially intended to be referred to at the commencement of our remarks now no longer aim at the support, but at the tutelage, of the policy of friendly Powers. It will therefore be of use to state that the Imperial policy is completely foreign to such utterances, and that for several months past no semi-official communications have been received through Foreign Office channels by any of the public newspapers."

In the suburbs of Indianapolis a gay old man resides who, although over a hundred years old, can walk five miles without feeling any evil effects.

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS." [423i 1384 Aug. 21.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 12th November.

A small business has been done in New Patna to-day, at the same rates as those given yesterday for ordinary and select chests, for cash and on credit, viz., $622½ and $623½. New Benares at $596½; a few select chests have been taken at $605. Sales of Old Malwa at $600, with an allowance of from one to one and a half catties; and of new at $595, with an allowance of fourteen taels. On the 10th instant, Patna stood at Rs. 1,307 in Calcutta, and Benares at Rs. 1,265, with a firmer market; owing to the observance of a general holiday in Bombay, in honour of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, the market there was closed.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Agamemnon*, for London:—143,734 lbs. Congou Tea, 144,047 lbs. Scented Caper, 25,040 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe. For New York 37 bales Silk.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/1½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—5 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$580 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,350 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 105 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$210 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$149 per share, sales.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$169 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—42 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—52 per cent. discount.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 12TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $9.40, by Chun-chong-wing travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 120 bags, at $8.50, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 100 bags, at $4.50, by Tai-foong-shun to local trader.
Shanghai Cotton, 20 bags, at $22.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Cardamons (inferior), 5 bags, at $25.20, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Camphor, 25 piculs, at 14.10, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar, 500 bags, at $2.70, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.
Lung Ngan Pulp, 50 packages, at Tls. 3.5.0.0, by Kwong-wing to travelling trader.
China Root, 40 packages, at $5.20, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

CAUTION.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IN CHANCERY.

LEA and PERRINS, of Worcester,

AGAINST

ALFRED ROBERT LEE, trading as A. R. LEE and Co., at Rainford Junction, Lancashire.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 30th July, 1875, a Perpetual Injunction was granted in the above cause by his Honour, the Master of the Rolls, restraining the Defendant from using the word "Worcestershire," or any word only colourably differing therefrom, in connection with any Sauce manufactured by him, and any Labels or Wrappers resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell as "Worcestershire", or "Worcester" Sauce, any Sauce other than that manufactured by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester, or to use any Labels or Wrappers resembling theirs.

THOMAS SOUTHALL, Worcester,
13i 1547] Solicitor for the said Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

THE Undersigned has received a further supply of MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND for Preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants.

One Package will prepare 200 superficial feet of Flooring. Price 50 Cents per Package.

W. H. NOTLEY,
For B. Davies, Sole Agent for China.
No. 6, Stanley Street, 1st Oct., 1875. [3m 1481

STEAM LAUNCH FOR HIRE.

TO be LET for Towing or Picnics, the large, powerful Steam-Launch *CUM LOONG*. Superior accommodation. Terms moderate.

Apply to TUNG KEE & Co.,
33, *Praya Central.*
6m 1459 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

For Sale.

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Stock of GOODS (in the following Departments) suitable for the present and coming Seasons.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black and Blue Berlin COATINGS.
NOVELTIES in CHEVIOTS and HOMESPUNS (suit lengths only.)
A good selection of new Patterns in TROUSERINGS.
A few Vest lengths of Fancy Berlin VESTING.
Thin Blue SERGE, suitable for present wear.
White CRICKETING FLANNELS of various textures.
Oxford TWILL, SILK and WOOL, and ALL WOOL PAJAMA SUITS.
DRESSING GOWNS, &c., &c.
Gentlemen may rely upon their orders being executed with the utmost care and despatch.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Latest Shapes in Black and Drab FELT HATS, DRESS HATS, OPERA HATS, SMOKING CAPS.
New designs in SCARVES, including the "Four-in-Hand Club," "Tennyson," "Windsor," "Club House," and others.
COLLARS of various Shapes.
DRESS SHIRTS, with Embroidered Fronts.
LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, with Military Fronts.
Regatta and Oxford TWILL SHIRTS, a large assortment of Patterns.
White and Colored MERINO and CASHMERE UNDER VESTS and PANTS.
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, White and Fancy COTTON, and MERINO SOCKS.
Knickerbocker STOCKINGS for Shooting.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Hemstitched.
White, Turkish, Honey-comb, and other TOWELS.
Bath BLANKETS.
Patent DRESS and KID SHOES.
Single and Double Sole BOOTS.
Sole LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, with Trays.
SOUTHGATE'S PATENT OVERLAND TRUNKS, with Trays.
PORTMANTEAUS, COAT CASES, Gladstone and Brief BAGS.
CANVAS BAGS for Soiled Linen for Travelling.
WALKING STICKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR TUBES, &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
COLOGNE WATER and GENERAL PERFUMERY, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX ET CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche.
Fresh SALAD OIL, best brand, at $4.50 per dozen.
Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE (large bottles.)
Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any Springs, at $3 per doz.
French PRESERVES, in Glass.
A good Breakfast CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen.
GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, at $12 per dozen.
CLARET, in Casks, &c., &c., &c., at very moderate prices.

L. THEVENIN.
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street.
1183 Hongkong, 24th September, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.—
Quarts,.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints,.....$16 „ „ (2 „)
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Bridgman's Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have the general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
Do. Do.	Lorne (str.)	Butcher		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Admiral Devoulx	Carrique	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Huntley Castle	Hughan	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
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SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Alaska (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
CALLAO	Fray Bentos	Ramon Mota	Hongkong	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch
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Do. Do.	Cassandra (str.)	Langer	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. BOMBAY, &c.	Khiva (str.)	Perrins		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	On 18th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Panay (str.)	Goyenechea	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
Do.	Avoca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	F. Ashton		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 17th inst., daylight.
Do. AND AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	On 15th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW GOODS:

LADIES WHITE and COLOURED KID GLOVES,

One, Two, Four, and Six Buttons.
WOOL SLIPPER and CUSHION PATTERNS.
Newest Designs.
SILVER FOX, MUSQUASH, and OTHER FUR TRIMMINGS.
CLOTH JACKETS TRIMMED WITH FUR AND FEATHERS.
OTTOMAN SETS. NEW TUCKERS.
BEADED JACKETS, BEAD TRIMMINGS, Newest Styles.
APPLIQUE TABLEAUS.
BEADED LACE CUIRASSE.
RAMPORE, ROYAL SRINUGGAR, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
HYMALAYAN, QUEENSLAND, AND SNODOWN SHAWLS,
For Ladies' Chair Rugs.
New Shapes in Gentlemen's
FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND SCARFS.
566 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,.....$1.50
Neatly Bound,.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE British Steamship

"DANUBE,"

Captain Clanchy, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
6d 1663 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
Agent.
4d 1662 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Capt. A. B. MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
6d 1673 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CASSANDRA,"

Captain Langer, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
6d 1678 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain F. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
7d 1679 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS"

will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1666 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1665 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer

"PANAY,"

Captain Goyenechea, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1653 Hongkong, 8th November, 1875.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LORNE,"

Captain Butcher, shortly expected from Shanghai, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
7d 1648 Hongkong, 6th November, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"HUNTLEY CASTLE,"

Hughan, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong;
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
1683 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship

"PILGRIM,"

Captain Fowle, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1649 Hongkong, 6th November, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG *(Direct)*

THE A 1 British Barque

"MONSOON,"

Geo. Hunter, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1657 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"METEOR,"

Dircksen, Master, 595 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1658 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

FOR CALLAO.

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship

"FRAY BENTOS,"

Ramon Mota, Master, will meet with quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1616 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE French Bark

"ADMIRAL DEVOULX,"

Captain Carrique, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1539 Hongkong, 15th October, 1875.

炭 煤 記 榮.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th November, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th November, 1875, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 17th November, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KHIVA*," Captain PERRINS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 25th November, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MOIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Business Announcements.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following Exhibition Prize Medals:—London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Cordova, 1872; Lima, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanno, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSONS' OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
Price List Free on application.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full. Established 1799. [a71 1236 Aug. 21

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
And every Description of Sporting Ammunition.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, *UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.*
a13i 1283] [Aug. 31

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by Connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted A NEW LABEL bearing their SIGNATURE, LEA AND PERRINS, which will be placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [52i 1419 Sept. 18.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: for COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTERNAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and
39i 1082] Druggist. [July 3

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
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ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

1r 10 Jan 2] MARTELL & Co.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF GOODAL

Extracts.

A WOMAN'S ANSWER.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above—
A woman's heart, and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy,
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out,
Man-like you have questioned me—
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as His Heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef,
I require a far better thing,
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and shirts,
I look for a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the Maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did the first
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my fair young cheek one day—
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean, so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell,
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot be this—a laundress and cook
You can hire, with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

—*Alta California.*

IMMORTALITY OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

There is nothing beautiful and good that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and play its part, though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the hosts of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those who loved it here. Dead! Oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear!—for how much charity, mercy, and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

The *Débats* thus comments on the secret correspondence between Marie Thérèse and her daughter Marie Antoinette, published by the Chevalier d'Arneth (on the Austrian part) and Mr. Geffroy (on the French part), the third volume of this interesting work, which has already gone through two editions, being now published. Says the reviewer:—Henceforth, thanks to MM. d'Arneth and Geffroy, historical truth on Marie Antoinette is unveiled; no room is left for chivalric praise nor for slandering legend. Mercy's reports, the correspondence of the Queen, and her mother, are documents of incontestable authenticity. We may judge her impartially and definitively. Alas! the stainless Queen, dreamt by so many noble minds and generous hearts disappears before these revealings. Poetical imaginations henceforth will stumble against undeniable testimony. Do not longer try to show us that face of a saint you exhibited so often, because we shall only receive it under reserve. Antoinette descends from the gilt cloud on which she had been placed by her admirers; she again becomes a woman, a fast (*legre*) woman, subject to all the frailties of her sex, agitated by all the movements of ordinary passions, subject to any emotions, and liable to succumb to them. There is no more room for those fine novels which obtained vogue through apocryphal publications some years since, and were received as historical truths by some of the most penetrating critics. From the letters exchanged between Marie Thérèse and her daughter the unfortunate Queen of France, it appears once more that the light-hearted and obstinate Marie Antoinette had a large part in the misfortunes which befall both the Royal family and the exhausted and wretched people they were called to govern. As the Court became more and more depopulated, its dulness and moroseness increased. The means selected by Marie Antoinette even produced more lamentable results. Gambling became the fashion. The Queen went into it with passion, especially during the dull journeys to Marly and Fontainebleau. The King, who abhorred scandal, yet by love for his wife would allow the most strange disorders around him. "The Court is nothing but a gambling hell," so wrote Joseph II. (Marie Antoinette's brother) during his stay in France. They played high games at M. de Guemene's, at the Princesse de Lamballe's, at the Queen's. Louis XVI., tired early, stole away, and then the game went on till very late at night. "Several parties in Court" (says Mercy, the Queen's secretary) "put themselves out about it, which causes great uneasiness in families, and grumbling among the people." The *pharaon*, a hazard game, severely prohibited in Paris, even for Royal Princes and Princesses, found a refuge with the Queen, who scorned edicts, and the bad example she gave violating them. The "bankers," says Mercy-Argenteau, arrived at Fontainebleau on the 30th October, and kept "cutting" during all the night, and even the morning of the 31st at the Princesse de Lamballe's, the Queen remaining till 5 a.m., after which her Majesty still ordered "cutting" to be resumed, until late in the morning of the 1st Nov., All Saints' Day. The Queen lost enormous sums. Of little avail it was that the King, with the usual generosity, gave her money from his private purse to pay her diamond debts; instead of paying them she went to the green table, and soon lost these new resources. In one year alone her losses amounted to 7,556 louis. The scandal was so great that nobody ventured to be "banker" at Court games for fear of being ruined. Thus, in order to secure partners, members of the worst society had to be admitted in the Queen's company. The games then became more tumultuous and indecent. "They occasion," says Mercy, "reproaches to some ladies in Court from those who keep the bank, on the inaccurate way in which they choose to play. What is more grave," says he, "is that it introduced into Court a medley of persons who, by means of the game, obtain an easy access to the Queen, and use it adroitly to obtain or extort her favours." Presently anybody, even to sharpers, one of whom has just been collared in the act of throwing a roll of false louis to the banker, which only contained counters. In his last report to Marie Thérèse, and which happily did not come to hand, Mercy tells the Queen's mother that some of the gamblers at the Queen's table had picked from the pocket of Count Dillon a pocket-book containing 500 louis-d'or in bank-notes. Still, says the careful and diplomatic Mentor, under the last reign and at any time such "disorders" would take place at the Lansquenet at Marly!

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM ARTHUR GRIFFITHS' "MEMORIALS OF MILBANK."

EARLY DISCIPLINE OF THE PENITENTIARY.

"All prisoners on arrival were located at the lodge, and kept apart without work for the first five days; the object in view being to awaken them to reflection and a due sense of their situation. During this time the governor visited each prisoner in the cell for the purpose of becoming acquainted with his character, and explaining to him the spirit in which the establishment had been erected. No pains were spared in this respect. The governor's character books, which I have examined, are full of the most minute, I might add, trivial details. After the usual preliminaries of bathing, hair cutting, and so forth, the prisoners passed on to one of the pentagons and entered the first class, remaining therein for half their total sentences. The only difference between first and second-class was that the former worked alone, each in his own cell; the latter, in company, in the workrooms. The question of finding suitable employment soon engaged the attention of the committee. At first the males tried tailoring; the females needlework. Great efforts were made to introduce various trades. Many species of industry were attempted, skilled prisoners teaching the unskilled. Thus, at first man who could make glass-beads worked at his own trade and had a class under him; another, a tinman, turned out tinware in which he was assisted by his brother, a 'free-man,' and a more experienced workman; and several cells were filled with prisoners who manufactured rugs under the guidance of a skilful prison artisan. But Mr. Holford, one of the committee, in a paper laid before his colleagues, in 1822, was forced to confess that all these undertakings had failed. The glass bead-blower misconducted himself; the 'free' tinman abused the confidence of the committee, probably by 'trafficing;' and the rugmaker was soon pardoned and set at large. By 1822 almost all manufactures, including flax-breaking, had been abandoned, and the prisoners' operations were confined to shoemaking, tailoring, and weaving. Mr. Holford, in the same pamphlet, objects to the first of these trades, complaining that shoemakers' knives were weapons too dangerous to be trusted in the hands of prisoner. Tailoring was hard to accomplish, from the scarcity of good cutters; and weaving alone remained as a suitable prison employment. In fact, thus early in the century the committee was brought face to face with a difficulty that even now, after years of experience, is pressing still for solution."

THE HUGE PLAYTHING.

"Millbank was a huge plaything, a toy for a parcel of philanthropic gentlemen, to keep themselves busy during their spare hours. It was easy to see that they loved to run in and out of the place, and to show it off to their friends; thus we find the visitor, Sir Archibald Macdonald, bringing a party of ladies to visit the pentagon, when the prisoners read and went through their religious exercises, which edifying spectacle gave great satisfaction to the persons present. Again, at Christmas time the prisoners were regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding, after which they returned thanks to the Rev. Archdeacon Potts, the visitor (who was present with a select circle of ladies and gentlemen), appearing very grateful, and sang 'God save the King.' With such sentiments uppermost in the minds of the superintending committee, it is not strange that the gaoler and other officials should be equally kind and considerate. No punishment of a serious nature was ever inflicted without a report to the visitor, or his presence on the spot. Two Jewesses, having religious scruples, refused to eat the meat supplied, whereupon the husband of one of them was permitted to bring in for their use 'coarse meat and fish, according to the custom of the Jews; and later we find the same man came regularly to read the Jewish prayers, 'as he stated, out of the Hebrew book.' Many of the women refused positively to have their hair cut short; and for a time were humoured. In February, 1817, all the female prisoners were assembled, and went through a public examination before the Bishops of London and Salisbury, to show their progress in religious instruction, and 'acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of all present.'"

REBELLION IN THE PRISON.

The result of this mistaken lenity was soon made manifest. At the slightest provocation the prisoners became openly insubordinate. On one occasion, there having been a change in the quality of the bread issued, a general meeting was the result. On Sunday morning half the bread was found thrown out into the passage. "The governor determined to have Divine Service as usual, but, to provide against what might happen, deposited within his pew 'three brace of pistols loaded with ball.' To make matters worse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived with a party of friends to attend the service. The governor immediately pointed out that he was apprehensive that, 'in consequence of the newly adopted bread, the prisoners' conduct would not be orderly, as it had ordinarily been.' At first the male prisoners were satisfied by raising and letting fall the flaps of the kneeling-benches with a loud report, and throwing leaves about in the body of the chapel, while the women, in an audible tone, cried out, "Give as our daily" bread.' Soon after the commencement of the Communion Service the women seated in the gallery became more loudly clamorous, calling out most vociferously, 'Better bread, better bread.' The men below, in the body of the church, now rose and stood upon the benches: but again seated themselves on a gesture from the governor, who then addressed them, begging them to keep quiet. Among the females the confusion and tumult was continued, and was increased by the screams of alarm from the more peaceable. Many fainted, and others in great terror entreated to be taken away. These were suffered to go out in small bodies, in charge of the officers, and some continued to remove them, till the whole of the females were withdrawn. About six of them, as they came to the place where they could see the males, made a halt, and most boisterously assailed the men, calling them cowards and other opprobrious names. After the women had gone the service proceeded without further interruption, after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer (who was present throughout) addressed the males, giving them a most appropriate admonition, but praising their orderly demeanour, which he promised to report to the Secretary of State."

Things went on pretty much as above indicated until the autumn of 1822, when the first symptoms of what has been termed the "great epidemic" began to show themselves. Without any determinable cause the prisoners became pale and feeble; "those employed in tasks calling for bodily exertion could not execute the same amount of work as before; those at the mill ground less corn, those at the pump brought up less water, the laundry women often fainted at their work, and the regular routine of the place was only accomplished by constantly changing the hands engaged." Soon the scurvy appeared, quickly followed by dysentery and diarrhœa; and the evil became so general as to excite not only the public attention but the public alarm. Every effect was made to grapple with it, and for a time with partial success; but in the summer of the succeeding year the disease reappeared in a more severe and mysterious form. In a short time the epidemic assumed such proportions that an Act of Parliament was passed authorising the transfer of the prisoners from Millbank to any situation more favourable for the recovery of their health. As an experiment 200 were taken to a hulk, the *Ethalion*, then lying off Woolwich. Here the benefit of a change of air and an improved diet was speedily manifest; but unhappily the rapid amendment was followed by as rapid a relapse. The old complaint returned, so that at last the only expedient for saving their lives seemed to be to set them at liberty. Accordingly, the whole of the female prisoners received the pardon of the Crown, though none were allowed to depart until it was clear they had homes to go to. But to turn 400 male felons loose on society was altogether a different matter; so another Act was passed authorising their entire transfer to the hulks, so that Millbank was soon quite emptied, never again to be filled with the same class of inmates. This salutary change was productive of the happiest results. The health of the prisoners was quite restored, and the epidemic never reappeared. Even now the real cause of it seems indeterminate, but it may probably be traced to the sudden change from a lavish to a spare diet, which, operating upon systems already predisposed to disease, would be likely to produce such lamentable results. With but few exceptions the prisoners lived in a state of chronic insurrection. They seemed incapable of forming any attachment for their officers, whatever kindness they received at their hands. Under the mild rule of a tender-hearted governor they went to such extremes of ill-doing that the penitentiary became a veritable pandemonium. This, however, can scarcely occasion surprise when the method pursued by the authorities is considered.

COMFORTING THE CRIMINALS.

"The cells the committee thought, too, should be lighted with candles, and books supplied 'of a kind to combine rational amusement with moral and religious instruction.' Indeed, there was no limit to the benevolence of these commissioners. Adverting to the testimony of the medical men they had examined, who were agreed that cheerfulness and innocent recreation were conductive to health, they submitted for consideration whether some kind of games or sports might not be permitted in the prison during a portion of the day. Fives courts and skittle-alleys were probably in their minds, with cricket in the garden, or football during the winter weather. As one reads all this, one is tempted to ask whether the objects of so much tender solicitude were really convicted felons sentenced to imprisonment for serious crimes. Thus comfortably lodged and warmly clad, fed with so much wasteful luxury that daintiness soon supervened, their every want thus tenderly forestalled—the condition, but for one drawback, of these rogues was far superior to that of soldiers or sailors, or the honest poor who had done no wrong; that drawback was the loss of liberty, yet many would have cheerfully sacrificed it for the ease and comfort of the penitentiary."

It is not likely such a state of things as this could go on for long without leading to worse excesses, and these soon came. Prisoners took to smashing their furniture and breaking their windows; some as an expression of resentment for imagined injuries received, others purely from a love of destruction or in mere exuberance of animal spirits. They knew the authorities had no way of adequately punishing them—for when ironed they soon released themselves, and when confined in "the dark" the place became almost unbearable from their yelling—so they let the whole savagery of their nature loose. A frequent device now was for prisoners to barricade their cell doors, so as to work the more uninterruptedly. For this purpose the cell blocks or some of the fragments of the demolished furniture served; and, as a brilliant idea, some of the prisoners invented the practice of filling their keyholes with sand and brick rubbish, or hampering the locks with their knives. At length a dozen or more of the prisoners barricaded their doors, and then set to work. By-and-bye the whole ward was in a tumult. The dark cells were already full, and there was no other place of punishment. The shouting and yelling, therefore, could not be checked. One scoundrel took off his cap and tried to cheer on his fellows to acts of violence, and some followed the warder into a corner, swearing they would have his life." Such scenes as this from being occasional became frequent. Soon one of the warders was attacked and beaten within an inch of his life; then a violent assault was committed on the matron by some of the female prisoners.

THE WOMEN'S DRUMMING.

"A strange fancy all at once seized a number of women occupying adjoining cells to drum on their doors with the soles of their feet. There is no evidence to show when or how this desire first showed itself; but in less than a week it had become general almost throughout the female prison. To accomplish her purpose the woman lay full length on her cell floor, just the right distance from the door, and began. She was immediately answered from the next cell, whence the infection spread rapidly to the next, and so on, till the whole place was in an uproar. These cell doors, being badly hung, were a little loose; they rattled, therefore, and shook; the whole noise became quite deafening and incredible. Some women were able to keep up the game for hours together, day after day; in several cases it was proved that they had drummed in this way for several weeks. They soon worked themselves into a state of uncontrollable excitement, amounting almost to hysteria. Many after a time became quite prostrate and ill, and had to be taken to the infirmary for treatment. The physical exertion required in the operation was so great that women so employed for barely an hour were found literally soaked in perspiration from head to foot, and lying, without exaggeration, in pools of moisture. In numbers the kicking superinduced diseases of the feet, the whole skin of the sole having been worn away; for it is almost needless to observe that very early in the affray shoes and stockings were altogether destroyed, and it came to a question of bare feet. Several methods were tried to put an end to this unpleasant practice—strait waistcoats, dietary punishments, and so forth—but all without avail. In that particular instance the disturbance continued till the women had fairly worn themselves out."

HONOURS TO SHAKESPEARE.

There will be two opinions as to the wisdom of forming an educational theatre at Stratford-on-Avon—that is to say, if the project can be carried out. That, indeed, appears almost certain, for more than £3,000 of the £5,000 required has been already subscribed. Half a century ago, or less, the theatres of the provinces were preparatory schools for the theatres of London; few actors obtained wide celebrity until they had achieved fame in country playhouses, sometimes little more dignified than barns. We have changed all that; and if there be men and women of genius in embryo, they have now no means of making their merits known either to the critic, the manager, or the public. Now, part of the scheme is to educate actors—for the higher departments of the drama, that is to say—so as worthily to represent Shakespeare. That may fail, probably will fail; but it is not the whole of the project. A picture gallery is to form part of the contemplated building, and that is to be filled with pictorial illustrations of the plays of the poet. Of the success of that we have no doubt. Mr. Henry Graves (one of the hon. secs.) could be, and would be, a large contributor; and we know there are many collectors who would aid by gifts of pictures, sculptures, and other art productions associated with the works of Shakespeare. This feature of the plan will strongly recommend it to many of our readers.—*Art Journal.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th November, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.60 a 2.75
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ 40 „	„	3.70 a 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a 105.50
„ „ 28 a 32	„	112.00 a 117.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	118.00 a 129.00
„ „ Bombay	„	83.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.90 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.60 a 3.05
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.85 a 4.10
„ Damask Do.	„	5.90 a 6.00
English Drills, 30 yards	„	2.40 a 2.42
„ 14 lbs.	„	3.05 a 3.20
„ 15 lbs.	„	3.20 a 3.45
Gray Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.70 a 1.85
„ 8 lbs.	„	2.00 a 2.05
„ 82 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.50
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.07
„ 10 lbs.	„	3.35 a 3.50
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ 24 „ & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.60 a 1.72
„ 21 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.15 a 2.20
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	„	2.17 a 2.20
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.70 a 2.72
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.62 a 0.65
„ Red	„	0.77 a 0.80
„ Light Red	„	0.75 a 0.76
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.35 a 2.68
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
„ „ Figured 24 „	„	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.35
„ „ 3 lbs.	„	2.35 a 2.40
Velvets, Black, 23 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
„ Gentian, 23 „	„	0.19 a 0.20
Velveteens, Black	„	0.21 a 0.25
„ Gentian	„	0.30 a 0.32
White Shirtings, 54 x 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
„ 64 x 60 „	„	2.45 a 2.60
„ 68 x 80 „	„	2.80 a 3.45
„ 600 „	„	3.85 a 3.90
„ 7,000 „	„	3.50 a 3.54
„ AA	„	1.90 a 1.95
„ EF	„	6.00 a 6.03
„ MH	„	4.80 a 4.85
„ EI	„	6.05 a 6.10
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Brocades	„	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.00 a 2.15
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.50
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.70 a 3.80
„ 10 lbs.	„	4.40 a 5.20
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
„ SS	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S	„	18.50 a 19.00
„ BBB	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ AAA	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ LLL	„	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
„ Medium	„	1.04 a 1.72
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.80 a 9.00
„ „ Assorted	„	9.20 a 9.30
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.70 a 9.80
„ „ Assorted	„	9.20 a 9.30
„ H Scarlet	„	9.70 a 9.80
„ „ Assorted	„	9.25 a 9.30
Lustres, Figuro	„	5.10 a 5.20
Lasting, DD	„	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	„	5.50 a 5.90
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.70 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.00 a 3.20
„ Hoop	„	3.05 a 3.50
„ Bar	„	3.05 a 3.10
„ Wire	„	7.75 a 7.80
Lead	„	7.00 a 7.75
Pigs, WB	„	7.50 a 7.80
„ Lead, LB	„	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	„	104.00 a —
„ American	„	106.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.30 a 4.30
„ Swedish	„	5.40 a 5.50
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.50 a 27.00
Spelter	„	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	23.50 a 24.50
„ Plates	per box	0.80 a 7.00

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	21.00 a 22.50
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.35 a 1.40
„ 2nd „	„	1.50 a 1.65
Bark, Siam	„	0.83 a 1.10
„ Camphor	„	13.80 a 14.30
Bêche de Mer	„	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	1.70 a 1.00
„ „ Yellow	„	48.00 a 52.00
„ „ Haukow, White	„	84.00 a 85.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pol.	$3,200 a 4,000
„ 2nd „	„	650 a 800
„ 3rd „	„	170 a 250
Bêche-de-Mer	„	3.25 a 3.50
Beamstone	„	12.00 a 16.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	14.00 a 14.25
Camphor, packed	„	5,000 a 5,200
„ Barous, clean	„	3,000 a 3,500
„ „ Refuse	„	150.00 a 170.00
Cardamoms, Superior	„	24.00 a 25.00
„ „ Inferior	„	40.00 a 45.00
Cloves	„	—
Coals, Allcat	per ton	—
„ English steam	„	11.75 a 12.75
„ Sydney	„	9.75 a —
Coffee	per picul	25.00 a 27.00
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	24.00 a —
„ „ Red	„	24.50 a —
„ „ Nails	„	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	„	20.00 a 20.50
„ Bombay	„	13.50 a 17.50
„ Shantung	„	19.50 a 20.00
„ Ningpo	„	21.50 a 22.00
„ Tientsin	„	21.50 a 22.00
„ Tungchow	„	24.00 a 24.00
„ Calcutta	„	14.00 a 16.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	6.50 a 6.00
„ „ Siam	„	5.80 a 5.00
Cow's Hide	„	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	21.00 a 23.00
„ „ without bones	„	12.50 a 14.00
„ „ Chauchow	„	27.50 a 28.00
Catch	„	5.80 a 6.00
Dates, Black	„	3.85 a 4.38
„ Red	„	3.35 a 4.50
Dried Lily Flowers	„	9.25 a 9.50
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	„	250 a 300
„ „ 7 a 8 „	„	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	„	1.45 a 1.60
„ American per barrel of 100 lbs.	„	3.20 a 3.30
„ „ „ of 200 lbs.	„	6.20 a 6.80
Fungi	„	37.00 a 38.00
Flints	„	0.50 a 0.60
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	225 a 300
„ 2nd „	„	185.00 a 220.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	15.40 a 18.50
„ Superior	„	20.20 a 30.00
Hemp, Hookow	„	10.50 a 11.50
„ Siam	„	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	38.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.00 a 5.10
„ „ 2nd „	„	5.20 a 5.30
Mushrooms	„	35.00 a 39.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	11.00 a 12.00
„ „ „ middle	„	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.50 a 5.85
Peas, White	„	2.05 a 2.10
„ Green	„	2.10 a 2.25
„ Black	„	1.70 a 1.72
„ Yellow	„	1.81 a 1.88
„ Green Beans	„	1.95 a 1.99
Pearl Barley	„	8.50 a 7.90
Potatoe Flour	„	2.10 a 2.67
Patchuck	„	19.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,000 a 3,000
„ „ Mather	„	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.55 a 1.60
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.68 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.40 a 1.90
„ Arracan	„	9.10 a 9.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	„	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	„	2.20 a 2.35
„ Cut	„	3.75 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	„	4.20 a 4.30
„ Black	„	3.10 a 3.25
Sharkfin	„	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	„	27.00 a 45.00
„ California	„	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	„	5.00 a 6.40
Straits Produce, &c.—		
„ Rattans, Sirahs	per picul	5.20 a 5.50
„ Banjar	„	4.25 a 4.50
„ Pepper, White	„	16.80 a 17.00
„ „ Black	„	10.50 a 10.70
„ Betel Nut	„	2.50 a 2.85
„ Sandal-Wood, Malabar	„	4.10 a 4.20
„ „ South Sea	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.60 a 2.10
„ „ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	„	6.15 a 6.50
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a 4.90
„ „ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	—
„ „ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a 6.60
„ „ Candy	„	8.45 a 8.50
„ „ Foochow	„	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	8.50 a 9.60
Walnuts	„	4.50 a 4.85
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.85 a 1.90
„ California	„	2.25 a 2.35
Wood Oil	Tls.	5.7.8.0 a —
Pea	„	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.6.0
Tea		$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.20 a 3.30

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Alaska	H. Z. Howard	Amr. str	3880	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Alvay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Arratoon Apcar	S. Cass	Brit. str	956	Siemssen & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	A. B. McTavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Cassandra	H. Langer	Ger. str	950	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Danube	A. Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Estepona	L. B. Hubback	Brit. str	676	Ah Yon	Saigon
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	909	Landstein & Co	Singapore, &c.
Iehang ‡	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	C. Paulsen	Dan. str	701	Ah Yon	
Little Orphan		Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	Tug Flying
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Mecca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop-kee	Singapore, &c.
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	608	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Ocean	Jaques	Brit. str	977	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Orissa	Harvey	Brit. str	1118	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Panay	Goyenechea	Span. str	364	Remedios & Co	Manila
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Powan §	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajah	W. Menzell	Brit. str	356	Hop-hing	
Riga	J. M. Clarke	Brit. str	221	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Viking	G. S. Castle	Brit. str	1685	Melchers & Co	
Washi	A. Hunter	Brit. str	222	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud ‡	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Zamboanga	Arrechavalla	Span. str	671	Remedios & Co	Amoy
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
Alexandra	Thos. Bulman	Brit. sh	398	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alva	E. A. Souza	Port. sh	632	Brandao & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	P. Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Annie Gray	R. More	Brit. sh	727	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Auguste	A. Bernard	Fren. bk	344	Carlowitz & Co	
Brema	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Burra Noorfol	A. Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Caprera	Randell	Amr. bk	700	Order	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lansen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Charger	G. B. Knowles	Amr. sh	1444	Russell & Co	
Charter Oak	Smith	Brit. sh	963	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ching-too	John Baikie	Brit. sch	304	Order	
Chusan	Thos. Thirkell	Brit. sh	817	Melchers & Co	
Clachnacudden	McDonald	Brit. bk	237	Russell & Co	
Clara	W. Sampson	Brit. sh	938	Borneo Co., Limited	San Francisco
Eastern Monarch	A. Donaldson	Brit. sh	1705	Melchers & Co	
E. P. Bouverie	D. T. Roberts	Brit. sh	997	Frazar & Co	
Elise	P. A. Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ella Beatrice	A. Thompson	Brit. bk	400	Captain	
Excelsior	J. F. Edlund	Swed. bk	397	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Figaro	E. Berard	Fren. bk	434	Guzes	
Flodden	J. Murdoch	Brit. bk	337	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Fray Bentos	E. Mota	Peru. sh	410	J. J. dos Remedios & Co	Callao
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	
Hammonia	G. Weller	Ger. bk	390	Siemssen & Co	
Humboldt	A. F. Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Order	
Huntley Castle	Jas. Hughan	Brit. sh	623	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Ino	O. H. Bannau	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	
Irene	O. Hansen	Ger. bk	264	Carlowitz & Co	
Johann Smidt	H. Rohkar	Ger. bk	432	Wieler & Co	
Kerchalon	Lanes	Fren. bk	467	Landstein & Co	
Kvik	C. H. Lornage	Nor. bk	409	F. Degenaer	
Laja	McWhirter	Brit. sh	556	Order	
Lammermuir	J. N. Smart	Brit. sh	1054	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Lotte	Hildebrand	Ger. bk	400	Wieler & Co	
Madone	Huon	Fren. bk	458	F. Degenaer	
Marie Alfred	P. Leclerc	Fren. bk	308	Order	
Marion	R. Howes	Amr. sch	366	Olyphant & Co	
Meteor	N. B. Dircksen	Ger. bk	594	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Mirella	Ed. Pitt	Brit. bk	727	Wieler & Co	
Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Brit. bk	283	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Morro Castle	G. W. Jewett	Amr. bk	404	Olyphant & Co	New York
Neu Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	294	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
New Era	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1145	Order	
Nelso	Kelso	Brit. bk	698	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Norham Castle	F. Soderstrom	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Norseman	J. Hutchison	Brit. bk	585	Rozario & Co	
Orange Grove	Hook	Swed. bk	333	Captain	
Orienten	G. Bisson	Brit. bg	254	Carlowitz & Co	
Pelham	Frank Fowle	Amr. sh	956	Russell & Co	New York
Pilgrim	Wm. Firth	Brit. bk	382	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Rachel	M. Conception	Siam. sh